

THE EVENING STAR.

WASHINGTON. FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1900.

FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1900. HOSBY S. NOYES, Editor.

THE EVENING STAR has a regular and permanent Family Circulation much more than the combined circulation of the other Washington papers.

In order to avoid delays, on account of personal absence, letters to THE STAR should not be addressed to any individual connected with the office, but simply to THE STAR, or to the Editorial or Business Departments, according to tenor of purpose.

Another Slander Refuted. A common assertion advanced in support of the theory that the United States should immediately withdraw from the Philippines is to the effect that the American army in those islands is suffering from all sorts of unusual ills, that the men are debauched, that they have acquired extravagant habits, that they have succumbed to the violent diseases of the climate and finally that they have become insane and have committed suicide in unusually large numbers.

One by one these libels have been disproved. Yesterday in the Senate one of the last of them was utterly exploded. The debate was running on the army appropriation bill and Senator Hawley took occasion to note the charges that insanity and suicide are largely on the increase among the men on Philippine service. He adduced official statistics to show that there has in fact been no such increase, but that notwithstanding the extraordinary climatic conditions and the severe service required of the men barely a normal percentage of such casualties occurred.

It is well that such refutations of this abominable slander should be thus publicly made. Indeed the circumstances as to the health of the army do not bear, save by implication, upon the larger problem of whether or not the United States should retain its sovereignty over the islands. Of course, it would be deplorable to find that military service in the conduct of the new enterprise involved a heavy sacrifice. In time if the archipelago proved too heavy a drain upon the health of the army it would become necessary to consider ways and means of reducing the cost. But the contention, upon the demand for continued American occupation, that the United States should stand the matter of good fortune mean while that the army continues in relatively good mental, moral and physical health.

Just why these futile attempts to besmirch the army's good name and to frighten the home folks into a panic should continue in the face of the persistent revelation of the truth is difficult to understand. The propaganda to manufacture sentiment adverse to the continued occupation of the islands has long since shown up in its true colors, and it is safe to say, it has failed utterly of its purpose. The persistent maligning of the army and the administration is perhaps conceived as part of the miscellaneous campaign material now in course of accumulation for the most deplorable that in the process of manufacturing political buncombe grief should be sent, even momentarily, to the families of the brave, unflinching fellows who are serving the flag uncomplainingly in the distant islands.

An Exciting Campaign Promised. Reports from all of the state conventions so far held show that the attendance has been large and the interest manifested very keen. The people all over the country seem to be thoroughly aroused to the importance of this year's issues, and to be resolved to participate in the campaigns, state and national, for their settlement. Good tickets are being marketed and explicit platforms are being written. Everything, indeed, is promising for a year of unexampled political activity.

This is a welcome sign. This is something that everybody may properly rejoice. Democrat, republican, populist, prohibitionist, all may feel encouraged by an exhibition of feeling as testifies to both an exhibition of feeling and love of combat. The fact is widely recognized that a great deal is at stake, and everybody with a voice in affairs is desirous of expressing himself at this time, and later. There is a new incentive to voters to come out and hear the arguments, and even to advance their own. The horizon is broader than ever before. The issues are broader than ever before, and some of them possess the attraction of novelty.

To the extent that the cry of imperialism contributes to this awakening it is answering a good purpose. Absurd as it is upon a little examination, let it be welcomed if only it helps to set the more sluggish of the people to thinking about the country and their duty to it. While we were in whom we may now entertain our hermit state, there were citizens who neglected their public duties entirely. Look upon the proposition that a participation in politics was unpleasant, and that neither party could ruin the country if it tried, they hugged their snug firesides or counting rooms when the primaries and election day came on, and left those run things who would. In that way the country was deprived of the services of many who had a big stake in affairs and were highly competent to handle them.

Shall we not hear from these men now? Shall we not see them come out with the rest and bear a hand in shaping measures? Is it not time? Was ever the country, with its multiplied problems demanding attention, so much in need of the activities of its citizens as now? Can the man who sulks or shirks this year find excuse for his conduct?

New York's effort to suppress a questionable play has merely resulted in giving the management a chance to secure a lot of "injured innocence" advertising.

The Porto Ricans will probably like a governor who depends but little on personal decoration after they get used to the idea.

Remarkable Trade Increases. Another column of The Star contains striking evidence of the growth of the export trade of the United States during the past few years. It may be questioned whether such a record is ever before made by any country. At the present rate of increase the total of exports of manufactures for the current fiscal year will exceed \$400,000,000, or more than double the total of the fiscal year 1896. The gain has been steady and in all lines. Iron and steel have shown perhaps the most remarkable advances, in both proportion and amount, but miscellaneous lines, not commonly considered by the average observer of such matters, reveal a remarkable development of the foreign market.

The reason for this extraordinary growth is doubtless to be found in the fact that for a number of years past the American manufacturers have held steadfastly to the doctrine that if ever the United States is to command the world markets to be regarded the world over as reliable as well as reasonable in price. In short, the American quality and the American price have attracted buyers of all nationalities. Then, too, the adoption in this country of improved methods of manufacture, including the best types of labor-saving machinery, has enabled the exporter to compete with the foreign goods in virtually every market.

But, as has been frequently shown by consular reports, there is still need for a more systematic study of the foreign field by the domestic manufacturer and exporter.

With the facilities which this country possesses for producing virtually everything...

It is to be borne well in mind that every American victory in the trade field has stirred Europe deeply. These recurrent statistical showings showing the enormous growth of our exports are studied and read over more carefully than here. Americans may rest assured that their German and English rivals are not standing still, but are closely seeking ways and means to check our trade advance. They will fight well. The flurry over the Atbara bridge affair shows how deeply the American success hurts the British trade pride. The competition will unquestionably become keen as the years pass, and it behooves the American manufacturers, therefore, to prepare now to hold the advantage they have gained and to become so familiar with every phase of the world market that they can confidently send abroad in the future the precise commodities that the buyers want and at prices which will command trade.

The Boer Campaign. Gen. Roberts' campaign is progressing rather slowly, but apparently with a measure of success. The scene of greatest activity at present is just northeast of Bloemfontein, in a triangle bounded by Thabanchu at the southeast, Glen—lies about ten miles north of Bloemfontein—at the southwest and Winburg at the northeast. Within this area some clever maneuvering is in progress. Roberts' evident purpose is to split the Boer forces by means of a cavalry advance under Broadwood, while the Boers are seemingly able thus far to keep a line of continuous communication by way of Winburg. Broadwood has advanced rather far into the apex of the triangle, and severe fighting may be expected from that direction before long. There is just a possibility of his isolation, although his numbers are reported as large enough to cope with such forces as the Boers can send aggressively against him without impairing the line of defense against Roberts' main advance. In the west preparations are apparently being made for a systematic advance along a line extending to the Kimberley railroad, and thence through Boshof to Bloemfontein. Methuen is again at Boshof, which he was not long ago forced to evacuate. The campaign in this province is progressing systematically, the chief purpose being to press the Boers back toward Kroonstad and to precipitate a general engagement, in which the superior British numbers may be used to best effect. Meanwhile Buller is inactive in Natal. Before him lies a supposedly large army, at Biggarsburg, reliant upon the formidable passes into the Transvaal for a final defense. The British purpose in that direction is evidently to hold the Boers back without attempting a forward movement, which is regarded as certain to be costly, if not disastrous. Buller is thus acting as a stopper to prevent the Boers from swinging around Roberts' right flank. Recent reports indicate that Roberts has secured new mounts for his men, for he occasionally reports extensive cavalry movements, which should materially alter the aspect of the campaign if continued. As long as the Boer fighting force is able to acquire as great a mobility as the Boers their heavier numbers may be expected to turn the tide of the campaign. This was proved in the Paardeburg affair, when Kitchener was enabled by the use of cavalry to cut off Cronje's slower retreat, and thus contribute to the most marked British success of the whole war.

The Clark Filibuster. It is evident from yesterday's spirited colloquy in the Senate that the friends of Senator Clark intend to fight the passage of the resolution declaring his seat vacant. They are presumably acting for him and thus represent his wishes. A much more serious course of conduct would be the prompt acquiescence in the opinion of the entire committee on privileges and elections, since its expression was not followed by the submission of a resignation. There can be no doubt as to the course the Senate will take upon this case. Senator Clark's right to a seat has been so clearly disproved that his continued presence in the Senate is virtually a reproach to its dignity and honor. Any filibuster to prolong his term of service ought to be met in a determined spirit to sustain the prestige of the membership committee and of the entire body in a case which so flagrantly offends the better sense of the nation.

Chicago has figured it out that the dogs contribute \$500,000 a year more to the city treasury than the street railways do. But a street car never gets hydrophobic. When a street car does damage people have at least the assurance that the germ theory has nothing whatever to do with the case.

The sultan has the satisfaction of European powers by calling a consultation of European powers by which with ordinary governments would be considered of strictly local significance.

The program for the Philadelphia convention is regarded as liable to change at any time in connection with those numbers in which Mr. Roosevelt appears.

Another Consumption "Cure." The search in the mechanical field for a practical method of producing a measure from the sun's rays corresponding in certain sense with the efforts of the medical scientists to find a reliable cure for tuberculosis. Since the days of Koch's lymph there have been many enterprises toward this goal. The ailments are similar in degree to those that draw experimenters toward the mechanical problems just mentioned. To be sure, the sun does the world's work at first hand—these ailments over nature represent the same thought that animates man to seek to conquer one of the most fatal of diseases. It would be strange indeed if researchers for the more mechanical ends of science should incidentally lead to a discovery of a cure for this dreaded disease. There is a prospect of this in the view of a French-American electrician, while testing the penetrative powers of electricity recently, noted that certain liquids and gaseous elements were drawn deeply into wood under the influence of a strong current. He conceived the idea that possibly a powerful curative agency might be forced through the human tissues in a manner to kill bacteria without harming the patient. The patient has been experimented in a New York hospital with such success as to attract wide attention and to revive the often shattered hopes of those who look for a victory over consumption. Formaldehyde is the curative element used. It cannot be breathed by a sufferer in sufficient quantities to work a cure, for it causes violent coughing, which does more harm than the gas can neutralize. Yet formaldehyde is believed to be fatal to the bacillus of consumption. A sponge saturated with this substance is placed on the patient's chest, connected with one pole of a static electric machine, while the other pole is placed at the opposite end of the body. The current is found to carry the gas through the tissues, possibly even through the bones, and the remedy is thus made to penetrate into the diseased parts, where it attacks the bacteria. Tests of the matter expectorated by the patient before treatment show countless numbers of live bacilli, while similar tests after the treatment show dead ones, usually all present having been killed. It is reported that positive cures have been

accomplished in this manner, the lungs being thoroughly explored by the gas. As the slaughter of the bacilli proceeds the lungs heal and the gas is forced to move and more deeply into the tissues. The experiments have now almost reached the stage of regular treatment. Should this method prove of enduring value, and the cures permanent, it is reasonable to believe that one of the greatest of the enemies to human life at present will have been, certainly in a marked degree, conquered. If then man succeeds in mastering the air and chaining the sun's rays to service, work and life may be said to receive an impetus marking the new century about to open as one of the most remarkable in the history of the race.

Arthur Sewall, who was candidate for Vice President on the ticket with W. J. Bryan, has been invited by his physician that he must go to Europe for the sake of his health. Mr. Sewall may be entitled to sympathy for his physical condition, but congratulations are due him on his escape from the perils of political interviews during a campaign.

Chauncey M. Depew says that his largest fee came from people whom he allowed to fix their own prices for his services. He does not, however, suggest this method as a safe rule for men of law generally.

Mr. Quay is not wasting any valuable time in a search for mere abstract sympathy.

Self-Insulation. "Why is it that a man who has an exceedingly good opinion of himself is considered a fool?" asked Willie Washington. "Because," answered Miss Cayenne, "human nature takes it for granted that no man is respected except by people who are not familiar with his personal history."

Encomium Scarcely. "There's one thing I must admit," said Aguinaldo, gloomily, as he looked over his scrap book. "What is that?"

"For a man who has been reported killed as often as I have, this is a mighty poor collection of epitaphs."

A Panacea. The politician, ever bland, Ere long will take you by the hand And seek to give you true advice To all your questions as they fly. When explanations you demand Of how to regulate the land To make it bloom from sea to sea, This is his answer: "Vote for me."

If you would know a way to stop All kinds of damage to a crop; If some protection you desire Against tornadoes, floods and fire; If you, in short, would banish all The ills man met at Adam's fall, And live in sweet, unchanging gloe, This is the answer: "Vote for me."

Withdrawal a Moral Impossibility. From the New York Sun. Gen. Otis has had the most difficult task of a like scale ever put upon any military commander of America or any other country. It was for him to gain control of an Asiatic people, to organize a government in spirit, as respectful of civilized rule as the American Indians and inflamed and terrorized by the corrupt and self-seeking organization of which Aguinaldo, Paterno, Magini and others were at the head. This organized insurrection is dispersed. There has been a general and complete abandonment of social order and local government. All that remains of warfare is the guerrillaism of unrecaptured savagery.

How long this is to continue to endanger the American forces in the east and plague our domestic politics it is impossible to say; but to hold the Boer back without attempting a forward movement, which is regarded as certain to be costly, if not disastrous. Buller is thus acting as a stopper to prevent the Boers from swinging around Roberts' right flank. Recent reports indicate that Roberts has secured new mounts for his men, for he occasionally reports extensive cavalry movements, which should materially alter the aspect of the campaign if continued. As long as the Boer fighting force is able to acquire as great a mobility as the Boers their heavier numbers may be expected to turn the tide of the campaign. This was proved in the Paardeburg affair, when Kitchener was enabled by the use of cavalry to cut off Cronje's slower retreat, and thus contribute to the most marked British success of the whole war.

People Must Watch Their Investments. From the New York Journal of Commerce. The gentleman who undertook to make 10 per cent a week for several years deposited money with him has been ruined for ten years from the fields of finance. And yet promises or encouragements which are or which are not to be believed, because not so widely impossible, may be set before the public with entire safety. Everything which is not to be believed, because not so widely impossible, may be set before the public with entire safety. Everything which is not to be believed, because not so widely impossible, may be set before the public with entire safety.

It is Hoped They Do Find Him. From the Chicago Post. The school children of Canada who were going to send Aguinaldo a message of sympathy now find themselves up against a hard prospect. They are not to be allowed to do so, and it isn't likely they will know where he is, and it isn't likely they will know where he is, and it isn't likely they will know where he is.

Smoke and Pleasant Weather. From the Indianapolis News. There is nothing in the approach of pleasant weather that makes enforcement of the smoke ordinance any the less obligatory. While private fires die down with the coming of summer the large chimneys that furnish heat for the city are much in evidence as in midwinter. All through the heart of the town they are allowed to pollute the air and befoul the buildings, although there is an ordinance to the contrary, and although promise of enforcement of this ordinance was made with much flourish.

Our First Duty in Porto Rico. From the Boston Herald. The fact that the addresses made on the occasion of the inauguration of Gov. Allen have been translated into Spanish before they could be comprehended by the masses of the people of Porto Rico is another reminder of the point that one of our chief duties there will be the teaching of the English language. The old lingo is only the reminder of a yoke that has been thrown off forever.

Attendance at the Paris Exposition. From the Milwaukee Wisconsin. Previous to Sunday the attendance at the Paris exposition had been only 45,000 a day. It will reach 200,000 today, and will probably be maintained at that level for some time. The Paris papers are complaining that the expense of seeing all the sights is too great, and that the grounds are outrageous. One journal says that the grounds are so large, still better authority, says it will require \$200 to see everything on the grounds. The present attendance has no means sure that the exposition will more than pay its expenses, and the visions of great expected profits are disappearing.

But They Haven't. From the Pittsburg Dispatch. If the oleo men had the courage of their convictions to sell oleo for just what it is they would have a larger trade.

Smoot, Coffey & McCalley, 1216 F Street. Phone 725.

Pretty New Parasols.

PRETTY Parasol is the finishing touch to a pretty costume. Tomorrow we will place on sale Parasols of all the latest novel styles—plain and elaborately trimmed—beauties every one of them! Prices within reach of all.

\$2.75 to \$18.

New Waists, \$1 up.

A lovely assortment of the newest effects in Shirt Waists. Made of madras, French percale, batiste, lawn and chambray, \$1 up.

White India Linen and Pique Waists—the Irish Linen Waists—From \$1 up.

Hdkfs., 1 1/2c.

Pure Linen Colored Handkerchiefs, in hand-embroidered and initial styles, extra quality, 1 1/2c. big value at 1 1/2c.

Plain Embroidered and Initial Handkerchiefs, extra quality, very fine. Special 25c.

Hosiery, 25c.

Ladies' Oxy-Dee Fast Black Lisle Thread Hose. An excellent value at 25c. and white, Special at 25c.

A grand value in Plain and Drop-stitch Lisle Thread Hose, black and colors, 25c. per pair, 3 pairs for \$1.

Gloves, \$1.00.

Splendid Washable, 8 and 9 Gloves, in most every color and all the soft shades; also white, which we are offering as a special at \$1 pair.

Lisle Thread Gloves 25c. in t. n. grey, black and white. Special at 25c.

Tartan Black Gloves at 50c.

Neckwear.

New Silk Tie—stock and string—White, black, blue and all delicate shades. Special at 25c. and 50c.

New Veilings.

The newest in Veilings are the chenille and velvet—lace and all delicate shades. Special at 25c. and 50c.

Chiffon Veiling, in all the pretty new shades. Excellent White Lace Veils, 50c. to \$5 each.

SMOOT, COFFEY & McCALLEY, 1216 F Street.

90c.

for full Quart Bottles of LUCCA OLIVE OIL. The finest table oil in the world. Imported by us.

W. S. Thompson, Pharmacist, 703 15th St. my-4-284

Hurry Up With Your Furs.

Let us send for them before the moth lays its eggs and put them in our COLDEST STORAGE apartments. Fine repairing at 50c. per piece. See our latest arrivals of Straw and Felt Hats?

B. H. STINEMETZ & SON, HATTERS AND FURRIERS, 1227 Pa. ave. my-4-f.m.-20

A 4-Burner Gas Range, \$10

No wonder we're selling these Ranges so fast! They're the best! Gas Range, thoroughly reliable, good cooking, economical gas consumer. \$10 is little for summer comfort.

S. SHEDD & S. SHEDD Bro., 432 9th St. Plumbing, Tinning, Heating, Gas Fittings. my-4-242

Ask for Bryan's "Pride" Flour at Bryan's.

It's the flour, above all others, that we like to sell you. Because we know you'll be perfectly satisfied with it. Because we know you'll want it for all your baking. Because you can't get it any other way. Because we use it ourselves. Because we are proud of it. Because we are proud of it. Because we are proud of it.

1413 New York Avenue. Finest Groceries and Table Linens. my-4-f.m.-25

FINISH DEEP COSTS \$2.50.

The beauty of a natural wood floor is finish-deep. The treatment of the surface that makes it durable and beautiful. JAPANESE FLOOR VARNISH is a floor beautifier. One gallon is enough for an average size room. Send for sample. AGENTS: CHAS. E. HODGKIN, 913 7TH ST. my-4-30-15

75c for 2-quart Hot Water Bottles.

1-quart size, 50c. 8-qt. size, 85c. FOUNTAIN SHELTERS, 2 qt., 60c. 3 qt., 75c. 4 qt., 90c. 5 qt., 1.00. 6 qt., 1.10. 7 qt., 1.20. 8 qt., 1.30. 9 qt., 1.40. 10 qt., 1.50. 11 qt., 1.60. 12 qt., 1.70. 13 qt., 1.80. 14 qt., 1.90. 15 qt., 2.00. 16 qt., 2.10. 17 qt., 2.20. 18 qt., 2.30. 19 qt., 2.40. 20 qt., 2.50.

STEVENS' PHARMACY, COR. 9TH AND PA. AVE. my-4-144

"FIVE POUNDS OF BUTTER, Please"

FIVE pounds of our Matchless Cream Butter, in a special package, at 75c. per pound. We deliver anywhere. This Butter is not of the ordinary sort. It's "quality."

D. W. OYSTER, Counter Market, phone 1285. Western Market, 21st and K. West End Market, 22d and P. my-4-f.m.-20

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS

In abundance; styles unsurpassed; prices unequalled. These features combined, make our wagons the best in the market. Repairing in all its branches done at short notice.

622 G St. N.W. A. J. MIZEL, 30 N. 3rd St. my-4-381

Woodward & Lothrop

10th, 11th and F Sts. N. W.

Boys' Clothing Department.

Best styles and qualities are here for your choosing. Wool Suits, in Sailor, Brownie, Tuxedo, Norfolk and Single and Double-breasted. Wash Suits of linen, crash, duck, galatea cloth, madras, etc. Shirt Waists, Blouses, Sweaters, Hats, Caps, etc., in all the newest and best effects.

We Announce for Tomorrow, Saturday, Four Special Lines of Suits, Representing Most Excellent Values, as Follows:

Sailor Suits of navy blue all-wool cheviot, good weight for traveling or for seaside and country wear; very strong and serviceable materials; nicely made; sewed with silk; trimmed with red, white or black silk braid; pants lined throughout; lanyard and whistle with each suit; sizes 3 to 14.

Actual Value, \$4.25. Special Price, \$2.95.

Fancy Cheviot and Homespun Sailor Suits, strictly all-wool materials; pretty, neat checks and plaids; bright, handsome, stylish trimmings that add greatly to the appearance—very serviceable and very effective little suits; sizes 3 to 10.

Actual Value, \$5.00. Special Price, \$4.25.

All-wool Double-breasted Suits of pretty, stylish mixtures, light and medium weights; strong materials; light and medium colors; reinforced and strengthened in parts liable to wear; also a lot of navy blue cheviot suits; sizes 8 to 16.

Actual Value, \$3.75. Special Price, \$2.50.

Fine All-wool Double-breasted Cassimere and Cheviot Suits, in light grays and browns; spring and summer weights; many with the pants doubled in seat and knees—all well fitting, stylish suits; also a lot of Navy Blue All-wool Summer Serge Suits, fast color; pants lined throughout; sizes 7 to 16.

Actual Value, \$5.00. Special Price, \$3.75 Each.

Girls' Clothing Department.

An inspection of the present display of stylish spring and summer apparel for little girls and young ladies will convince you of the real economy in ready-to-wear garments. As the result of careful selection we are enabled to offer clothing suitable for present and later wear and for every occasion—delightfully cool, fresh, crisp new goods in the most attractive effects and at most reasonable prices.

Especially good values for Saturday are:

Dainty White Lawn Dresses, made with tucked yoke finished with lace and embroidery; deep embroidery ruffles over shoulders; belt of embroidery and ribbon; tucked sleeves; skirt finished with rows of tucks. \$6.00 each.

Very Pretty White Dresses, of alternating rows of lace and embroidery; finished with embroidered ruffles; made in the desirable handkerchief effect; deep hem, finished with hemstitching. \$5.75 each.

Other White Dresses, including plaids, ducks and various sheer fabrics. \$1.25 and upward.

Misses' Wash Percale Dresses, in pretty figured designs and trimmed with rows of braid and finished with deep ruffles; skirts have deep hems. \$2.25 each.

Third floor.

Children's Millinery.

Careful attention is given to Children's Millinery, and we are showing particularly choice and becoming effects in Trimmed Hats; also Untrimmed Hats and materials for trimming, in vast variety.

Tomorrow, Saturday, Special Sale of Children's Trimmed Hats, At \$3.00 Each.

Pretty, becoming styles, in all the leading shapes and shades, trimmed effectively with flowers and handsome ribbons.

Also special value in Children's Untrimmed Hats, mixed and plain straw, at 75c. each.

Spring and Summer Wear For the Little Folks.

Percale, Gingham, Cambric and Nainsook Dresses; Mull Caps and Bonnets and Sun Hats in pleasing variety, and everything in Little Children's wear that is seasonable and fashionable.

Infants' Cotton Shirts, high neck and long sleeves; low neck and short sleeves; button down shirts. Each 25c.

Infants' Nainsook Slips, embroidery on neck and sleeves. Each 25c.

Infants' Long and Short Skirts, made on waist, button down fronts. Each 25c.

Infants' Short Skirts, made on waist, finished with tucks and ruffles of embroidery. Each 25c.

Children's Gingham and Percale Dresses, round style, trimmed with insertion and embroidery. Each 75c.

Children's Gingham and Percale Dresses, waist and Hubbard styles, trimmed with insertion and embroidery. Each \$1.00.

Muslin Underwear.

In buying Muslin Underclothing we consider quality more than price. Width of skirt and petticoat and night gown and quality of muslin first—price afterward. Our goods are the best obtainable at the prices.

Women's Nainsook Drawers, trimmed with ruffles of embroidery and cluster of tucks. Pair 50c.

Women's Gingham, extra long, medium and short. Pair 50c.

Women's Cambric Chemises, with corded band, or round neck trimmed with insertion and embroidery. Each 50c.

Women's Grass Linen Petticoats, double-breasted shape, with corded ruffle. Each \$1.00.

Women's Grass Linen Petticoats, double-breasted shape, with corded ruffle. Each \$1.50.

Women's Grass Linen Petticoats, double-breasted shape, with corded ruffle. Each \$1.50.

Corset Department.

We know of no better makes than the following. The best of materials are used in their construction, and the experience of many years with them warrants our recommendation.

W. C. C. Corsets, good quality coutil. Pair 50c.

P. N. Corsets, high bust, short hips. Pair 75c.

Women's Elastic Corsets, high or V neck, trimmed with insertion and tucks. Each 50c.

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